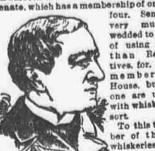
## BARE-FACED CONGRESSMEN

WHY SG SENATORS AND REPRESENTA-TIVES WEAR NO WHISKERS,

ejudics Among Southerners in Favor of Smooth-shaven Faces—The Hot Weather and Menstackes-Speaker Eccé's Little One-Mr. Morton's Whiskers.

There are thirty-aix members of Congress, including both Senators and Representatives, who follow the old-fashioned custom of keeping their faces shaved clean. Of these thirtysix smooth-faced statesmen, elevan are in the Senate, which has a membership of only eightyfour. Senators are



very much more wedded to the habit of using the ragor than Representatives, for, of the 330 members of the House, but twentyone are unadorned with whiskers of any

To this total number of thirty-six whiskeriess law-makers must be added one more, for the face of Vice-President Morton is as smooth as that of a babe unborn. Mr. Morton

THE PRESIDENT MORTON. has changed so much in respect of the hairiness of his face during the past ten years that many of his friends of the olden days now fail to recognize him on a casual meeting. His changed appearance was happily dea few days ago, when eribed by a Senator Morton was a member of the House of Representatives his was covered with hair, and he none on his

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15 years ago. head; now the case reversed, and, while his thick growth of wig is perfection itself, the rasor is passed over his face every morning." The pictures

of Mr. Morton here given showing him as he was and as he is, are proof that the Senator's description is a good one The total number of shavers includes also Senator Davis of Minnesota and Representatives Billy" Mason and "Ab" Taylor of Chi-

WH. M. M'RINLMY, JR. eago, Stone of Missouri, and Miles of Connecticut, all of whom have become smooth-faced within the past few months, but whose change of face is temporary. Thirty-five is therefore the number of permanent

elean shavers. There are soveral members of Congress whose use of the razor varies with the season. It is no fickleness of pur-sonal vanity that suggests the changes with them, but a wise resort to a sanitary precaution. Fow men realize how valnable a beard is as a natural protection

for the throat. Men who are subject to bronchial and other throat troubles can. in many eases, free themselves from the weakness

by wearing a short beard, either all the time or for six or eight months each year. Congressmen who come from distant States are especially liable to these count of the seminnual climatic changes to which they subject themselves. So there are a few Southern members who have no

trouble in going RENATOR CARLISLE. ardless the year round at home, but whose bare throats cannot endure unprotected the raw winds of a Washington

winter. Some dopend on the uncertain protection of mufflers and coat collars, but the more Wise among them lay aside their razors the first or middle of Setober and some to Washington in Decomber with young and stubby beards just beginning to take symmetrical shape. A month or six weeks later they have well-trained

pointed or English beards which disguise them so effectually that their constituents who happen to come to town to see the sights, and, of course, to pay their respects to the member from their own district, often fall to recognize in the bewinskered individual free may be so termed, are taken very far from the capital. Their wearers lose them con the way home even when the search the table to the member of these sanitary beards, if they may be so termed, are taken very far from the capital. Their wearers lose them

WA WA ON STORY even when the ses-sion closes on the 4th of March. Somehow they don't want their

them in that disguise, enbation just before spent as much in retiribations which there men at their homes would fail of recognitive them as which their Bouthern neighbors would look upon them as strangers if they should happen to meet them on the strangers in the sancher class of Northern Congressmen. very few in aumber, upon whom the Washington climate has an opposite effect. The great heat of a summer and alows no close that s-arce more than foundation is left for the luxuriant growth which they are accusated to wear that had been a shrunk to diminutive properties. The leader on the sancher conjugate the sancher of their beards as the received of the sancher of their beards as shrunk to diminutive proportions this same that had been as shrunk to diminutive proportions the sancher of the sancher of the sancher of the second only fortile, under the sancher of the

the Hon. William McKinley, Jr. of Canton.
Ohlo never in his life were whiskers. I he did, they would be as black as the raven's wing, like the hair which he keeps well brushed back from his Websterian brow. Major McKinley his a strong, clear-cut, and handsome face, which would be utterly ruined should hair be allowed to grow upon it.



REMAYOR RENNA. Great prohibition agitator, wears no whiskers, and never intends to. It has been said that he has the finest and most sturdy profile of any man in Congress,

most sturdy profile of and he will not allow it to be apoiled by a growth of hair. John Warwick Daniels, the Virginia orator, ahaves every morning before breakfast, and thinks it improper for any man to fail to do so. The cameo-like face of Mr. Daniels has effant been likened to that of Edwin Booth, George Washington, Napoleon Bonaparte, fand a great many other more or less great men. Mr. Dan-

SENATOR REAGAN.

moustache or other form of whisker to grow.

CHARLES O'NEILL.

which is said to be as often as twice a week. Senator Henry B. Payne of Ohio, who would be the oldest man in the Senate but for the fact that Justin S. Morrill of Vermont was born seven months before him has a face so smooth that it looks as if no razor ever touched

razor ever touched it. Tradition has it, however, that away

Wilson of Snow Hill.
Maryland. who is
never heard of in
the Sonate, but is
very popular with
his fellow Senators
except when he attempts to tell them
every morning about
the state of his liver,
shaves every other
day. He would perform this duty
oftener, but it is not
necessary. because

he is old enough to grow a moustache but thinks he looks better without it, and so he promptly shaves himself whenever he finds hair appearing, which is said to be

when Mr. Payne went ARRS H. M.O. P. V. West of the dimpeat.
When Mr. Payne went couring in the little town in Madison county.
New York where he was brought up. he wore a flowing set of Burnside whiskers. All evi-

oftener, but it is not necessary, because what heir he has is so white it does not show conspicuously. Senator Anthony Higgins of Delaware and Senator John C. Spooner of Wisconsin cannot be included in the hairless list. They are often said to be men without whisters, but this is a mistake, and the statement is not

they are both beardies.

Of the members of the House who follow their leader. McKinley, and scorn to adorn their faces with a growth of hair, the neafest and veriage, the best-looking is little Charley O'Neill of Philadelphia, the popular bachelor who has represented a Quator City district for many years, and is likely to represent it for many years to come. Mr. O'Neill says that he does not possess a photo-

come. Mr. O'Neill
a says that he does
Bot possoss a photograph of bimself, but
that is not necessary for the reason
that his friend. Aleck
McClure of the Philadelphia Trines
keens his picture
standing at the head
of his columns for
the benefit of the
reading public of
Philadelphia Mr.
McClure kindiv furnishes also to his
readers the faces of
Philadelphia's remaining Republican
Representatives, and Harmer, MeClure calls them the Looters of the Treasury.
One of the leaders on the Democratic side, the
Hon. James H. Blount of Georgia, is also
whiskeriese, and never was any other way, He
tainks it is the proper caper, and regrets that
more a colleagues do not do as he
doer'
conic unabavea man on the
Comi.

Piese presentatives which little Rhody
has in the nouse of Representatives, shaves

Napoleon Bonaparte,
and a great many
other more or less
groat men. Mr. Daniels does not think
he looks like Washington or Napoleon,
but is willing to let
his admirers trace a close likeness between
him and the great actor. William Maxwell
Evarts, who represents the State of New York
by occasionally
making long
speeches and keeping silent between
times, does not allow
the triple folias of his
attenuated throat to
be hidden by a
growth of hair, and
pe goes through the
hands of his private
barber seven mornings each week. And
like many other
smooth-shaven men,
he thinks that ali
gentlemen should
follow his example.
Arthur Pue Gorman,

semble the late Horace Greeley. It has often been said that this was the reason why Mr. Hoar were the whiskers. Now that Mr. Greeley is dead he does not feel the need of them. John E. Henna of West Virginia is the youngest man in the United States Sente, but this is not the reason why he has no whiskers on his handsome face. Although so young ow a moustache, but though the notation of the reason who had not be without the notation of the reason why he than no whiskers on his handsome face. Although so young ow a moustache, but though the notation was not the reason who had not be not

dence of this fact, however, has long

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is is a mistake, and the statement is not pleasing to either of them. Mr. Higgins has a little tuff of gray hair undereach ear; and Senator Spooner has a little wad, containing about nine hairs, on his lip. Otherwise they are both beard-jiess.

MA. a rock, resisting the Republican Senators to pass a the subjection of the of the Democratic party, has no more hair upon his face to-day than he had when, as a lad, he served as a page in the chamber where now he is a strong and prominent leader. His smiling face is as firm and important outlines would be completely ruined were he to allow a moustache or other form of whisker to maker that he is often mistaken for that emi-hent statesman-divine by his own colleagues. The likeness is indeed a striking one, and, strange to say, Mr. Goodnight does not feel at

all flattered by it.

He sometimes has
serious thoughts of
rying to raise whiskers, so that no one
will ever again call
him John Wanamaker. Mr. Henderson of North Oarolina probably keeps
his face clean shaven
because of the fact
that he would not be
a success as a beard
raiser. He has that
light saudy complexion that is not conducive to the growth
of whiskers, and he
is not called upon to The great and good Benator Hoar of Massachusetts keepe his round, red. and obsrub-like face clean-shaven in recent rears. When a member of the House of Mepresentatives he had a wide fringe of white hair encitives he had a wide fringe of white hair encitives he had a wide fringe of white hair encitives he had a wide fringe of white hair encitives he had a wide fringe of white hair encitives he had a wide fringe of white hair encitives he had a wide fringe of white hair encit.

looks. He has a strong. Attractive face. and finds a point in favor of no whiskers in the fact that he appears to be several years younger than he really in Judge Cooper of Ohio has kept his face clean-shaven such he can remember. He is getting to be an old man now, and says that he will probably stick to his long-continued babt for the rest of his life. He

shave more than
twice a week.

Mr. Milliken of
Maine, the pork distributor of the House, in his capacity as Chairman of the Committee on Public Bulldings and
Grounds, thinks that his smooth face, aquiling
nose, plercing black eyes, rudy face, and soft,
silvery white hairmake him the hand-



make him the handgomest man in the
State of Maine, or in
any other State. Perhaps he is right. for
he is not the only
man who thinks so.
Joseph H. O'Neil, the
brilliant and popular
young Irishman, who
succeeded the hon,
Patrick Collins in
the House, looks almost like a boy, although a very strong
and healthy one. He
shaves every morn-

e city of Washington is much more of a home to him than the town of Jackson-ville in Alabama, whence the Congressional Directory says he halls from. He has been a hardworking member of the Committee on Appropriations for many years, and

a bossed then takes a borseback ride before going to the House. He never of the weather.

Judge Perkins of Ransas, with his copper-colored skin. straight, shiny, coal-black hair, and whiskerless face, looks much like a handsome Indian chieftain. He is a simon-pure to the straight of th

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face, looks much like
a handsome indian
chieftain. He is a
gimon-pure Western
Xankee, however, although be has, much
to any about Indian
affairs in the House.
Mr. Stewart of Texas
is known as the giant

resentatives.

name is well applied.
He is aix feet four,
with massive shoulders and immense
frame. His large,
round head is covered with bristly
g white hair, brushed
straight up on his
st forehead. His whiskers would probably be
to forehead. His whiskers would probably be
awhite and bristly also, but he gives them no
chance, as he keeps them cut close to the roots.

Williams of Illinois is serving his first.



term in Congress, having been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dick Townshend. Like Judge Perkins, Mr. Williams has Mr. Williams has some of the marks of the red man, but is pure Yankee. too, and was born in Indiana. He has been quite prominent during the session in interjecting leading and embarrassing questions during Republican speeches.

guestions during Republican speeches.

CHARLES STRWART.

Years of age, and the fact that he has no whiskers makes him look youngest men in the House, being but 33 young he looks, and horse he may never 2 young he looks, and horse he may never 2 young he looks, and horse he may never 2 young he looks, and horse he may never 2 young he looks, and horse he may never 2 young he looks, and horse he may never 2 young he looks, and horse he may never 2 young he looks, and horse he may he will as one from lillinois. The Bucker statesman is a much his Ruckeys friend, but the latter bears him noill will on that account. The Hon.

Scott Wike of Illinois appeared in Congress at the opening of the present session after an absence of fifteen years, during which time he had not grown a hair upon his face. He may be much older before he comes to Congress again, as he made himself very unpopular by volting against the World's Fair bill, in which his State was so closely interested.

The Hon, Charles R. Bucksiew of Pennsylvania has been in public life in

The Hon. Charles R. Bucksiew of Pennsylvania has been in public life in one way or another for nearly hali scentury. He has held various State offices, been a foreign Minister. Senator of the United States, candidate for Governor, alleged author of the Constitution of his State, and a Congressman for two terms. During all that time he has re-

Constitution of his State, and a Congressman for two terms. During all that time he has refused to let his whiskers grow, and says he has no idea of changing his habit in this regard. he has no idea of changing his habit in this regard.

Henresentatives William E. Mason and Abner Taylor of Illinois, William J. Stone of Missouri, and Frederick Miles of Connecticut must all be set down as clean-shaven members of the House, although each has parted with his whiskers since the late hot spell struck the capital. Each one of them says he is sorry he did it, and they will not long be members of the whiskerless brigade, because they all swear to let their beards grow again as rapidly as possible. Representatives Mansur of Missouri. Funston and Anderson of Kansas, and Darlington of Pennsylvania all barely escape getting into the clean-shaven list. The three former have little patches of down on their upper lips, which can hardly be notleasable acrose the hall of the House, and which, out of respect, they call monstantes. Mr. Darlington's whiskers are a duplicate of the little ear pade of Senator Higgins.

Mr. Farrett of Indians is often said to be whiskerless, but a close inspection shows him to have a fringe of hair ground his throat which is hardly discernible, but which he

aavs, keeps him from catching cold in winter Bengtor Davis says he will allow his heavy black moustache to come back as soon as it cares to, as he misses it greatly and is unhappy without it.

cares to, as ne misses it greatly and is unhappy without it.

Senstor Spooner has followed the example set by Benator Davis and one or two other statesmen and sacrificed his moustache to the demands of the season. Mr. Spooner's less is not great, as it was only out of courtesy that the adornment of his upper lip could be called a moustache. It was not discernible except on a very bright day, and has been the subject of many lokes by his collearnes in the Senate. When Mr. Spooner appeared in the chamber the other day one Senator facciously remarked: "Spooner is in danger of being called, like his pet scheme, the Elections bill, a barefaced fraud."

CANADA-BUILT YANKEE VESSELS.

elean every morning although he is the only man from his State that does.

Bepresentative Atkinson of Pennsylvania has no whiskers, and is also distinguishable by the fast that he has but one isc. Re left the other on the battle field, and, although he was a Surgeon of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, he had goon of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, he had pothing to de with his own dismamber. Charles 8. Baker, the Representative of the Boohester district, who was so cleverly beachen out of a remonination by John van Voorhia, wears no whiskers, and all his acquaintances know the reason why, it is because he could not afford the attractive of check and chin. Thomas J. Clunic of California is a very handsome man, but does not believe that whiskers add to a man's good looks. He has a strong, attractive face, and finds a Sharp Practice by St. John Capitalists— The Bine-Nesed Wanker Skipper, St. John, N. B., Aug. 23.—This port is a great rendezvous for Yankee schooners—notably so. It is one of the peculiarities of the town. It is a peculiarity that is of special interest to every owner of coasting vessels in the United States and of every builder of coasting vessels. It is a great rendezvous for the Captains of Yankee coasters, and that, too, is a peculiarity of the town that is of interest to 'longshore Yankee vessel owners, and especially to the officers of 'longshore Yankee vessels. I was crossing the river on a crary little

ferry boat to-day with a well-known New Brunswick vessel owner. As we leaned against the rail my eye fell on the lofty spars of a great three-masted schooner. There was a gracefulness about her top hamper that was

gracefulness about her top hamper that was pleasing even to an unaccustomed eye. "Handsome schooner, that," said L. "Bhe is, indeed," said my companion. "Now, she looks as if she might have a Yankee register," said I, patriotically. "She's got it, sure enough." "That's what I thought," said I, with enthusiasm. I could see she was a lankee, Gad sooks, you won't mind this little burst of patriotism. I know, but I believe I could pick out the Yankees in a fleet of 10,000 of ali nationalities." the Committee on Appropriations for many years, and during all his service has never allowed a whisker to grow upon his face. I. H. Goodnight of Kentucky bears as

parrotism. I know, but I believe I could pick out the Yankees in a fleet of 10,000 of all nationalities."

Thereupou my vessel-owning friend went into convulsions of laughter. When he had worked off his superabundant effereesing spirits I wantiged to ask what made him laugh.

"I was just thinking," he said. "that she has a Yankee second mate, too." Then he laughed hilarjously again.

"Well," said I. "divide the laugh."

"With pleasure. There are seventy just such Yankee vessels as she is owned right here. Funny? I should say so—for the most of those owners, but for no one else. She has the Yankee register all right, but she's a New Brunswick ship. She was built in Bath long, long ago, and for years went jamming up and down the coast, now carrying coal to Boston and Portland, now cotton to Fall River, now jumber from St. John to New York. By and by there was no more jam left in her worth mentioning, and her owners offered her for sale for something less than \$1,000. A St. John man was waiting for her and took her in, and then sent her in ballast to St. John, ostensibly for lumber.

sale for something less than \$1.000. A St. John man was waiting for her and took her in. and then sent her in ballast to St. John, ostensibly for lumber.

"Bomehow, when she got here she needed repairs, sztensive repairs. So they put her on the blocks in a little port up above here and made them. They began by stripping her. Then they took out the spars. Then they took up the deck and took off the planking, and took out the beams and frames, and took out the beams one side, but they saved seven floor timbers; yes, air, seven good floor timbers; and with those seven floor timbers for a starter they added a new keel, and a new stem, and a new stem, post, and new frames and beams, and new planking, and new sheathing. Inclientally they built in a new cabin and a new lanking and new sheathing. Inclientally they built in a new cabin and a new forecastle, and, when all was ready, they hoisted in those graceful spars that awakened your enthusiasm, and then they lowered her into the water again 1-yes, sir, lowered her into the water again 1-yes, sir, lowered her into the water again is the way to express it, for she was still the same old Bath schooner, though somewhat—somewhat repaired. We speak of launching new ships outy, but when we have repaired an old ship we lower it once more into the water.

"It is true that the insurance companies were now willing to give her an Al register, because she was practically-practically as good as new. Beautiful schooner, isn't she? and she floats the American flag proudly—and speak of the strip of the strip of the strip of the strip of the series of

dummy through the routine in the Captain's name.

"This is every word true, my friend. There are seventy Yankee solocouers and barkentines owned right here, and they are commanded by Yankee skippers whose families live here and who never lived a week in Yankeeland, and never will. I am not proud of the facts. I am sorry for them on several accounts, one of which is that these old schooners, not all of which are so extensively rebuilt as that one, take the places of genuine Dominion vessels—vessels that we ought to build. They are not all profitable vessels, but most of them are, and the way they work to windward of the Bath schooners in the matter. most of them are, and the way they work to windward of the Bath schooners in the matter of cutting freights is a caution. But wait till your Senate bill becomes a law so the lanked vessels of more than 500 tons register can draw mileage lees from the national Treasury. There are half a dozen or more which measure over that that are owned here, and if their owners don't draw good money from your Uncle Sam it will be curious."

IT WORRIED INSPECTOR BYRNES.

The Police Telegraph Censed Working Just When the Strike Broke Out, Through the operating room in the basement of the white marble building in Mulberry street used as Police Headquarters is sifted all the disturbing news of the city. The telegraph operators who are on duty there day and night are in constant communication with every precinct of the police department. When it becomes necessary, as it has during the present railroad strike, to mass the police at different points where trouble is expected, it is of vital importance that all the wires running into this room should be in working order.

when the strike on the New York Central road was declared, on Friday evening two weeks ago, the police wires on the East side above Fourteenth street did not respond, and it was only through the ingenuity of a bright young lineman that the break was repaired. The accident caused Inspector Byrnes a deal of worry. He knew on Friday afternoon that, a strike was imminent, and he had notified the Cantains of precincts through which ran the Central's tracks to hold all reserves in readiness. Capt, McEwain telegraphed to him at 6:45 that the strike was declared. Inspector Byrnes was acting Superintendent, and as there was a good many ugir rumors afloat it was considered necessary to order out extra mee. Old "Pop" Stevens, the veteran telegraph operator, was instructed to send out such an order. He tried the wires, and not a police precinct above Fourteenth street on the east side responded. Mr. Stevens rushed into inspector Byrnes's office in great excitement with the news. The inspector to avoid arousing the suspicions of the newspaper men who were at headquarters, went down to the cells on the basement floor, and by climbing through a rear window, entered the operating room and locked the door. The wires were tried again without response. Four linemen were sent out to find and repair the break, and orders were sent over the Western Union wires to forty detectives of Inspector Byrnes's staff to report at once at Police Fandquarters. These men were stationed along the east side precincts where stationed along the east side precincts where the Western Union wires to forty detectives of Inspector Byrnes's staff to report at once at Police Fandquarters. These men were stationed along the east side precincts where they could get telephones, and were instructed to keep the Central Office informed of the actions of the strikers.

At 8 o clock the linemen reported that they were unable to locate the treak in the rolled wire. In the meantime Sergeant-Detective Mangin telephoned from the Murray Hill Idual. "If you will let me When the strike on the New York Central road was declared, on Friday evening two

Missing Lymnn B. Morse,

Mintaponough, Aug. 23.—Lyman B. Morse. 21 years old, a native of this town and a sen of Jedediah Morse. lett it. Louis about June 5 without money and has not been hased from since. Money sent him by mail to fit. Louis wes not easied for and has been returned. He was in poor health and spirits at the time of his disponential.

THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

A SESSION OF THE SENATE DEPOTED TO EULOGIES OF MR. BECK. inquent Tributes of Mr. Ingails, Mr. Car-lisie, and Other Senators—No Querum in the House to Pace the Lard Bill,

WARRINGTON, Aug. 23.—To-day's session of the Senate was devoted to enlogies of the late Senator Beck of Kentucky. Mr. Blackburn made the opening address and Mr. Ingalis followed. Mr. Ingalls said that Mr. Beck's career could not be considered otherwise than as extraordinary and of singular and unusual distinction. In a great State, proud of its history. of the lineage of its illustrious families, of the honor of its heroic names, of the achievements of its warriors and statesmen, that stranger had surpassed the swiftest in the race of ambition and the strongest in the race for supremacy. "He has departed." Mr. Ingalls continued: "his term had not expired; but his name has

been stricken from the rolls of the Senate. His credentials remain in its archives; but an hon-

ored successor sits unchallenged in his place. He has no vote or voice; but the consideration

of great measures affecting the interests of every citizen of the republic is interrupted.

with the concurrence and approval of all, that the representatives of forty-two common-

wealths may rehearse the virtues and com-memorate the career of an associate who is beyond the reach of praise or censure, in the kingdom of the dead. The right to live is, in human estimation, the most sacred, the most inviolable, the most inallenable. The joy of living in such a splendid and luminous day as this, is inconceivable. To exist is exultation. To live forever is our sublimest hope. Annihilation, extinction, and eternal death are the forebodings of despair. Nations die and races expire: humanity itself is destined to extinction. The last man will perish, and the sun will rise upon an earth without an inhabitant. With the disappearance of man from the earth all traces of his existence will be lost. The palaces, towers, and temples he has reared. the institutions he has established, the cities he has builded, the books he has written, the creeds he has constructed, the philosophies he has formulated—all science, art, liter-

Mr. Mason said he could well understand why the gentleman was so interested in Mr. Wedderburn's agricultural paper. Here (exhibiting a copy of the paper) was the gentleman's picture. [Laughter.] Nine-tenths of that paper was devoted to that picture, to arguments in favor of the bill, and to advertisement of Squire & Co. He mado no charge against Mr. Wedderburn. He simply wanted the evidence enlied for by the resolution of the House, which alleged that a certain gentleman had been fraudulently using the mails to create a sentiment in favor of the Congor Lard bill. I esterday he had gone to the department, but was senied access to the papera. He had discovered that not one man, woman, or child in the department had drawn a pent to collect the evidence called for. He would at the proper time offer a resolution asking for an investigation as to what influence controlled the Postmaster-General in withholding the evidence.

The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Butterworth) had made an eloquent speech in favor of the bill. He remembered that a lew months ago the gentleman ha; pulled the eternal daylights out of the McKniney bill. The Democrate had applauded, Mckniney had turned pale, and the magnificent Speaker had looked like a pagan giant in despair, [Laughter.] But when the beil rang the centleman walked up to the trough and ate his crow and voted for the Tariff bill. (Laughter.) And he iff, Mason) thought that, notwithstanding the onsleaght made by the gentleman to-uay, and regardless of his speech, he would come and vote on the right side. (Laughter.) He appealed for fair play. Give him time to investigate the question. The gentleman from lowa and his friends had stoned the information from coming to the house. In the course of a conversation the gentleman had so admitted.

Mr. Conger Indignantly denied the correctness of this stalement, and Mr. Mason as warmly eliterated it. For a few minutes the gentlemen contradicted and mentanes and him and the papers be sent up to right.

Mr. Hason 'exhibiting another paper)—I have

Billing Mochiman, Ngweri Mrocashire, HrosiusBobhanson of New Jersey, Burtura Artissworth, Cald,
well, Canboh, Carath, Caswell, Chesdie, Clark of Wia,
conests, Cagawell, Comescok, Congert, Cornell, Cathbertson of Fennarivania, Dingley, Dockery, Belliner,
son of Fennarivania, Dingley, Dockery, Belliner,
son of Fennarivania, Dingley, Dockery, Belliner,
son of Fennarivania, Dingley, Dockery, Belliner,
son, Dockery, Bulliner, Branch, Barte, Markey,
Forter, Hullinels, Handerson et lows, HerHanderough, Hullinels, Henderson et lows, HerHanderough, Hullinels, Henderson, et low, HerHanderough, Hullinels, Henderson, Haryne, HerHanderough, Hullinels, Henderson, HerHanderough, Hullinels, Henderson, HerHanderough, Holman, Hoth, Eanned, Kerr of Iowa,
Hartin et Indiama, Hason, McClellan, McClerd, McKenna, McKinlay, Norye of New Hampahire, Morey,
Horrill, Horse, Nudd, Niedringhaus, Norton, O'Donnell,
O'Ferran, Owens of Ololo, Payson, Feat Premisy, Raines,
Randail, Ray, Reed, Belly, Hife, Nockwell, RosRandail, Ray, Reed, Belly,
Hife, Nockwell, RosRandail, Ray, Reed, Belly,
Hife, Nockwell, RosRandail, Ray, Reed, Belly,
Hife, Nockwell, RosRandail, Ray, Reed, Belly,
Hife, Nockwell, RosStrible, Memory, Hight,
Hife, Nockwell, RosRandail, Ray,
Horring, Hife, RosRandail, Ray,
Hife, Randail,
Hife, RosR

Mr. Mason voted in the affirmative in order to move a reconsideration, but his motion to this effect was laid upon the table. this effect was laid upon the table.

The bill having been read in extense, Mr. Oates of Alabama moved to commit the bill to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Bland of Missouri said that he was opposed on principle to the bill, and had voted against it on all occasions. But he thought that it ought to be voted upon, and he could not afford te engage in filliustering methods to defect it. He would now change his line of conduct and vote for the bill. (Applause.)

The motion to commit was jost.

On the passage of the bill the vote stood, year, Il1; usys. 46; no quorum.

The House then at 7:15 adjourned. The bill will come up again on Monday or Tuesday.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Things of Interest Happening In and Out of the Halls of Congress,

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.-Col. Oates of Alabama, who has, perhaps, given more careful

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This was lard day in the House. The very atmosphere smelled of grease. Bepresentative Conger's desk was covered with lard cans filled Conger's deak was covered with lard cans filled with the varied products of the rendering kettle and the cotton field. There were all kinds of lard—pure lard, steam lard, prime lard. "compound lard," and other mixtures. Some of the lard was white any some of it was oream colored. It was said that the cream-colored lard was the best, but from the expression upon the face on the Hon James buchanan of New Jersey when he smelled of a package of it it was clear that he did not believe it. A large number of members walked up to Mr. Conger's deak and inspected the specimens. Mr. Holman tasted some of the white lard and said it was stearine. Mr. Oates of Alabama said there was cotton-seed out in every package. He could detect the smell of cotton seed a mile off. Mr. Retr of Iows took a whift of one of the cream-colored packages and said the flavor of the hog was unmissiakably there, but he doubted whether there was much of its substance. Gen Joseph Wheeler said the smell reminded him of the odor that came from frying the rancid bacon that uped to co-st a second ouring the war, while Mr. McColaney of North Carolina said it was more like a mixture of coongresse and weldon tar.

One harrowing result of shelving the Elec-

One harrowing result of shelving the Election bill in the Senate is the grievous disappointment that has been visited upon a most distinguished citizen of Illinois—Senator Cullom. The other day when the Quay resolution was before the Senate, Senator Cullom made a formal announcement that he desired to speak upon the question of Federal control of elections and other matters of national interest. With this end in view the Senator and his becretary, Major Blumenberg, ast themselves to work. The Senator's brain, teeming with great thoughts, recised off stately sentences and exalted phrases designed to please the natiotic ear, the astricultural ear, the mechanish ear in fact, the ear of every human being that has a Presidential ballot. Far into the night he benator and his private secretary labored. It was well known that Senator Cullom did not care a straw for the Mection bill, but that bill held the public eye and ear and it was a good thing to bank on; and now, after all his labored preparation, the world is to less tion bill in the Senate is the grievous disap-

"Tis said that the habe bears the sins of the father, And the of the flesh when the blood is impure. Take warning in time, and your children's cheerdage Remove by the use of the "Cattus Blood Care." An ocnoe of prevention—you know the old adapted Will make the race strong to enjoy or endure. The world has discovered but one purifier. In herbe of the tropics, the "Cacina Blood Cura," KINC'S EVIL.

TAKE CARE OF THE BABIES.

Remember, the child that we coddle so fondly Through measics and fevers and solite and so is prophetic of what man will be in the future, If studied alone or as viewed in the group.

ALVA'S BRAZILIAN SPECIFIC CO. : I wish to bear my grateful testimony to the virtues of your magical cure for King's Evil. My nephew, now nine years old, born scrofnloss and

afflicted with swellings, sore even &c. in spite of doctors and blood parifiers, kest growing worse; his health became broken, his neck was full of lumps—one large one, a running sors—and the case sermed hopeirs.
One, month's use of the Cactus ture, to the astoniabment of everybody, drove away the lumps, healed the

sores, and cured the eyes.

He has never felt or appeared so well in years, and
we feel that his life-long troubles are under control of
your wonderful medicine, for which we cannot be tee your wonderful management Mrs. JENNIE WIN, thankful. Respectfully, Mrs. JENNIE WIN, 225 West 27th st., New York.

The Cactus Blood Cure has positively cured numerous cases of Scrofnia and Sait Rhoum la one month's time where all other

Pleasant to take, applicable to diseases of infancy or old age. All druggists sell it. Frice, large size, \$EL\$ amail, \$E. Send for descriptive pamphiet and estificates. ALVA'S BRAZILIAN SPECIFIC CO., ALVA'S BRAZILIAN SPECIFIC CO.,

the benefit of the Senator's patriotic utterance. The Quay resolution is dead, and the promised oration will not be delivered. This will be a keen disarpointment to the Senator and his friends. The former is in great need of something which shall again invest the name of Cullom with national interest. The physical resemblance to Abraham Lincole, though a powerful and interesting factor in the consideration of a I residential quantity, is now so universally known that much of its force and influence is gone. Everybody knows that Mr. Cullom looks like Mr. Lincoln. The Inter-State Commerce law, which for several years has kept the farmer familiar with the name of Cullom, is about to be knocked into a cocked hat by the courts. The Senator's deciaration of war upon the Canadian Pacific Railroad has not met with that impetuous response from the country which would indicate that the election of a President might depend upon its success. These and other firstatious wies of the distinguished illinoisan would have been most happily supplemented by a great and imposing speech just at this time. That such a speech has not been and cannot be delivered is a grievous disappointment, and it stamps the action of those who shoved the Quay resolution out of the way as in the nature of refined crueity.

The debate on the bill to tax "lard compound" was spirited and enlivened by many little tilts. One of the best was when Mr. Butterworth locked horns with Col. Billy Mason of Chicago, who is defending the lard packers. Butterworth started out to expose what he called the sophistry of Mason's argument against the bill, and drew a long and pathetic ploture of a man in Mason's district questioning that gentleman about his stand for the lard manufacturers and his ridicule of the bill's object to protect the farmers from the competition of lard mixtures. "What would you say to the just and indignant criticism of your honest constituents" shricked Butterworth. "What would you say to him?" In the brief peause that followed Mason's voice shout out: "I would say, my friend, you don't know what you are talking about." The roar that followed this saily the Speaker's gavel could not control for a minute. Even

NEITHER TO BE PUNISHED.

The Court of Inquiry Finds Rear Admiral WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The record of prowashington, Aug. 23.—The record of pace-ceedings of the court of inquiry convened in July last on board of the United States flag-ship Richmond, at Hampton Roads, for the purpose of investigating certain allegations and complaints made by Rear Admiral James H. Gillis, U. S. N., as Commander-in-Chief of the United States naval force on the South Atlantic station, against Capt Alien V. Reed, U. S. N., as commanding officer of the Richmond, together with certain allegations and complaints made by Capt. Reed against Rear Admiral Gillis, has recently been under consideration by the department, and the proceedings and finding of the court have been approved. It appears that except as to two or three matters of minor importance, but one of the

It appears that except as to two or three matters of minor importance, but one of the numerous allegations and complaints made by Reer Admiral Gillis against Lapt, Reed is found by the court to be sustained by the evidence, namely, that certain language used by Capt, Reed in a letter addressed to the recreatary of the Navy was disrespectful to Reas Admiral Gillis. The court also found the several allegations and complaints against least Admiral Gillis sustained substantially as made by Capt. Reed.

Epon its findings the Court expressed the opinion that further proceedings should be had in the case of Rear Admiral Gillis, but not against Capt. Reed. The department concurred in the opinion of the Court that the facts ascertained would warrant the further proceedings recommended, but, in consideration of Rear Admiral Gillis's record of long and faithful service in the navy, together with the fact that in pursuance of existing law, his active service must within a period of three years be terminated by his transfer to the retired list, and, believing that the interest of the service will not be injuriously affected by disposing of his case otherwise than by reference to a court martial, has decided not to refer the case to a court martial, has decided not to refer the case to a court martial, has decided not to refer the case to a court martial, has decided not to refer the case to a court martial, has decided not the finding of the court, and of the department's action thereon.

WOULD ABOLISH THE CHINESE BOARD,

Gen. Grosvenor's Opinion of the Prevailing Style of Civil Service Reform, WASHINGTON, Aug. 23,-Representative Gros-

venor of Ohio appeared to-day before the House Committee on Reform in the Civil Bervice. Some time ago Gen. Grosvenor delivered a speech in the House upon civil service reform which attracted wide attention and called forth denials as to the accuracy of some of his statements. The purpose of Gen. Grosvenor in appearing before the committee was to answer those criticisms.

He said to the committee that he was not an opponent of civil service reform, but believed opponent of civil service reform, but believed in the merit system. He insisted that his assertion that no man or woman had been appointed to an office from his district was strictly true, though many had passed the examinations, and repeated the statement made in his speech, that the Commissioners induced persons to take the examinations when they knew there was no change whatever of their speointspeech, that the Commissioners induced persons to take the examinations when they knew there was no chance whatever of their appointment. He commission upon the action of the Commission in advertising throughout the South that examinations would be held for posts in the Pension Bureau, under the law providing for additional clerks, its desired to know if clerks in other branches of the Government service could not be transferred to the Pension Office for the new work. He had received many protests against what he said seemed to be an attempt to drive Northern men out of the bureau. He would not he said, lower the grade of fitness for the offices in the evil service, nor would he discharge a man because of his political ophenics. He would abolish the Board of Commissioners. Its formation was not conformations in would abolish the Board of Commissioners. Its formation was not conformation by the Constitution, and he would have a system of examination somewhat analogous to that in vogue is the Census Bureau.

Commissioner koosevelt replied to Gen. Grosvenor at some length, and challenged the charges he had made against the Commission.

Charged With Exacting Tribute from City Laborers.

Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning William Dalton conducted a hearing restorday of the charges against Foremen Richard Dawson and Thomas Stripp, who are accused of son and Thomas Stripp, who are accused of domanding tribute of all a week apiece from the laborers under them. Joseph Mudanaro, who was the witness against Dawago, and that as a consequence of his refusal to pay the foreman he sot only four dars pay for as days work. Camparito, as a witness against Stripp, said that he was asked to give up for the foreman's benefit and refused, but no directle on any sequences have yet followed his refusal field witnesses said that the go-between or solicitor is the matter was an Italian named find. Abother bearing will be held, and the men allowed to produce witnesses in support of their charges. The foremen deny everything. They are under suspension peaking the investigation.